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1. The China Communism Federation (Chung Kuo Kung Ch'an Chu I T'ung Meng/中國共產主義同盟) is the name of the organization of followers of the so-called Fourth International in China. The Federation's influence is not very great in China and its organization is secret. The predecessor of the Federation was the Cancel Clique (Ch'u Hsiao P'ai/取消派) of the late CH'EN Tu-hsü, established in December 1929 shortly after CH'EN was purged from the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

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2. In 1921 CH'EN Tu-hsiu (陳獨秀) founded the Chinese Communist Party which was financed by the Third International. From 1921 to 1927 CH'EN led the Party and served as Chairman of the Presidium of the Politburo and as Secretary General of the Central Communist Party. In 1927 Stalin accused CH'EN of being an "opportunist and stubbornly disobedient to the Third International". Soon after this, CH'EN was removed from all important posts in the Party and in 1929 he was purged. In 1929 CH'EN organized the Cancel Clique which the CCP claimed was a Trotskyist organization; the Clique existed for about a year. In 1932 CH'EN was arrested by the Kuomintang; he was released in 1937. After he was released, CH'EN Li-fu (陳立夫/powerful chief of the rightist Kuomintang CC Clique) suggested that CH'EN Tu-hsiu observe the CCP secretly. CH'EN Tu-hsiu requested the CCP to resume his membership but this request was rejected by MAO Tse-tung who said "Let CH'EN Tu-hsiu wait for another ten years." At this time the CCP Hsin Hua Jih Pao (新華日報), published in the Wuhan Cities, attacked CH'EN Tu-hsiu vigorously and accused him of being a traitor and a Trotskyist. CH'EN demanded an apology from the paper, and since that time his relations with the CCP worsened. Articles by CH'EN Tu-hsiu then began appearing in Min Yi (民意/Public Opinion), CC Clique organ published in Wuhan; however, these articles were of little political importance. Then for years, CH'EN Tu-hsiu lived quietly in Szechuan and in 1942 he died in Chiangching (106-15, 29-17).

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3. Chinese Communist officials in Chungking during World War II and CCP publications available in Chungking at this time named the following persons as followers of the so-called Fourth International in China:

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(1) YEH Ch'ing (葉青), formerly named JEN Cho-shuan (任卓宣), a native of Nanchung (186-04, 30-48), Szechuan, was a former student of CHANG Lan (張瀾), Chairman of the China Democratic League. After graduating from the Nanchung Middle School, of which CHANG Lan was the Principal, JEN went to Shanghai and joined the CCP under CH'EN Tu-hsiu. Then JEN went to France as a laborer and studied there at the same time as CHOU En-lai. After returning to China from France, JEN was called to Szechuan by CHANG Lan, who was then President of Chengtu University and JEN was made Secretary and Professor of the University. Later JEN was appointed by the CCP to study in SUN Yat-sen University in Moscow, where he stayed for more than three years. He then returned to China and became the CCP Secretary-General of Hupoh and Hunan Provinces. About 1927 JEN was arrested by the Kuomintang and sentenced to death; two shots did not kill him--he pretended to be dead and then escaped in the night. Not long after this attempt to execute him JEN was arrested for a second time. This time he surrendered to the Kuomintang and changed his name from JEN Cho-shuan to YEH Ch'ing. In 1932 YEH wrote anti-CCP articles in Hsin I (see paragraph 2). His services were not appreciated by the CH'EN brothers and their CC Clique; at this time the CCP accused YEH of being a Trotskyist. About 1939 K'ANG Tse (康澤) appointed YEH as Chief Instructor of the Japanese-Retained Students Special Training Class at the Whampoa Military Academy. K'ANG Tse, a Whampoa Military Clique leader, was a former schoolmate of YEH at SUN Yat-sen University. During 1940 YEH published Modern Trends of Thought (Hsien Tai SSu Ch'ao/現代思潮) in which he analyzed the theories of Dr. SUN Yat-sen's San Min Chu I. About 1941 when the Political Science Clique leader HSIUNG Shih-hsi (熊式輝) was Governor of Kiangsi and concurrently Chairman of the San Min Chu I Cultural Movement Committee, YEH was made Vice Chairman of this Committee. In 1944 YEH became a reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. YEH has written articles on research on the San Min Chu I. YEH does not agree to the interpretation of the San Min Chu I given by CH'EN Li-fu and has had several pen fights with CH'EN and other CC Clique members on this subject.

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(2) CHENG Hsiueh-chia (鄭學稼), alias CHIA Ho (家禾), published a book entitled "A Critical Biography of Mr. MAO Tse-tung" (MAO Tse-tung Hsien Sheng Ping Chuan/毛澤東先生評傳) in which CHENG accused MAO of possessing no political morals, of lying, cheating and of cultivating his own (MAO's) strength and of pretending to be faithful to the Third International for the sake of getting fame and power in the CCP. In this book CHENG expressed his own disapproval of the Third International's instructions to the CCP and stated that MAO took all instructions from the Third International as law. CHENG also criticized MAO for calling CH'EN Tu-hsiu a Trotskyist and for overthrowing CH'EN whom MAO once respected greatly and through whose influence MAO became a Communist. This book was written in Chungking in 1940 and was published in Shanghai in October 1946 by the Kuang Ming Publishing Society (光明出版社 /no address given).

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(3) LIU Ning (柳寧), alias CHU Ch'i-kua (朱其華), who wrote a book called An Analysis of Chinese Modern Social History (Chung Kuo Chin Tai She Hui Shih Chieh P'ao/).

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(4) LI Chi (李季), former member of the CCP, was called an "opportunist" by the Party and was purged in 1929. LI's early writings include a book entitled the Biography of Karl Marx. In 1947 LI's articles appeared in College (Ta Hsueh/大學) a monthly magazine of the Democratic League and of various leftist writers. In April 1947 the Righteousness Weekly (Cheng Pao Chou K'an/正義週刊), CCP organ published in Hongkong, advertised a new book written by LI as follows: "1947's New Book of the North China Literary Series--WANG Kuei and LI Hsiang-hsiang (王貴一李香香) by LI Chi with a preface written by KUO Mo-jo (郭沫若)". This book cannot be purchased in Shanghai. It is possible that LI has been re-instated by the CCP because followers in China of the so-called Fourth International generally do not like the pro-Stalinist writer KUO Mo-jo; LI would most probably not have KUO write the preface to his book if LI were still connected with Chinese Trotskyists.

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(5) NI Chin-sheng (倪金生), alias WANG I-ch'ang (王宜昌)

(6) AI Sheng (艾生), alias T'AN Fu-chih (譚輔之)

(7) CHIN Hai-ju (金海如), alias TING Fong-pai (丁逢白)

(8) LIU Min (劉敏), alias WANG T'ao-fu (王特夫)

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(9) P'ENG Shu-chih (彭述之), a member of the Cancel Clique; purged by the CCP in 1929.

(10) KAO Yu-han (高語罕), purged by the CCP in 1929.

(11) LIU Jen-ching (劉仁靜), purged by the CCP in 1929.

(12) TU Wei-chih (杜畏之)

(13) CHANG Mu-t'ao (張慕陶)

(14) LO Han (羅漢)

(15) HUA P'ing (華平)

(16) I Nien (意年)

4. The former official organ of the so-called Fourth International in China was Tou Cheng (鬥爭 / Struggle), published in Shanghai. Articles in this publication criticized the CCP and pro-Stalinist writers such as KUO Mo-fo and MAO Tun (茅盾).
5. The present organ representing members in China of the so-called Fourth International is called Hsin Sheng (新聲 / New Voice). The magazine was first published in March 1946. It was formerly called Ching Nien Yu Fu Hu (青年與婦女 / Youth and Women). The Publisher of Hsin Sheng is CH'EN Ching-kuang (陳景光) (probably an alias). (See Attachment I).
- Another Trotskyist organization called The China Revolutionary Struggle Pioneers' Society (Chung Kuo Ke Ming Tou Cheng Hsien Ch'u She / 中國革命鬥爭先驅社) also known as the China Democratic United Federation (Chung Kuo Min Chu T'ung I Lien Ho Hui / 中國民主統一聯合會) was reportedly established by CHENG Hsueh-chia, LIU Ming, LI Chi, KUO Yu-han (see paragraph 3 above) in 1946 with its headquarters in Shanghai. It is possible that the magazine Hsin Sheng is connected with this organization.

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